

# Converting Colors

XYZ(56.8948, 59.2519, 88.9282)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(56.8948, 59.2519, 88.9282)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(56.8917, 59.2654,  
88.5616)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BACBED
RGB	186, 203, 237
RGB Percent	73%, 80%, 93%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2039, 0.0706
CMYK	0.22, 0.14, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	220°, 59%, 83%
HSV	220°, 22%, 93%
XYZ	56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616
YIQ	201.7930, -21.0460, 6.9700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

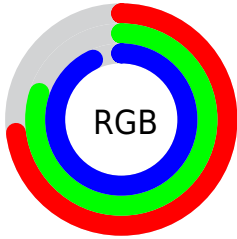
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	186, 199, 237
Decimal	12241901
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	81.44, 1.39, -18.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	81, 18.748, 274.256
Yxy	59.2654, 0.2779, 0.2895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290431981 (0xFFBACBED)
YUV	201.7930, 17.3571, -13.8505
Hunter-Lab	76.9840, -2.8094, -14.3178

# Details

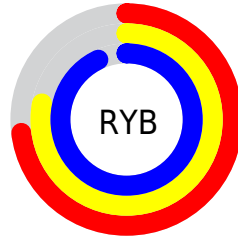
The XYZ color **56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **69.3818, 72.7363, 56.8385**, and the grayscale version is **55.9162, 58.8282, 64.0639**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.7721, 97.7947, 108.6998**, and **28.6037, 29.7366, 47.9482** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.0619, 49.4553, 87.1344**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0603, 70.3330, 90.1629**.

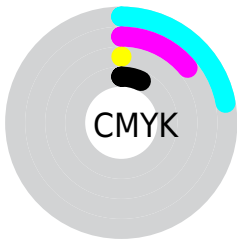
# Distribution



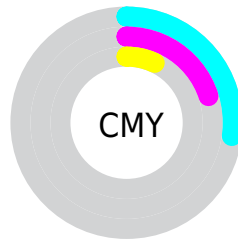
- Red (73%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.8917, 59.2654,  
88.5616

■ 56.8917, 59.2654,  
88.5616

403.0641,  
421.8847, 543.7895

■ 41.1581, 42.8268,  
66.2213

■ 99.4394, 103.7633,  
147.2568

■ 28.6309, 29.7492,  
47.9944

126.9842,  
132.5914, 184.4487

■ 18.9446, 19.6483,  
33.4625

159.1969,  
166.3181, 227.4283

■ 11.7340, 12.1397,  
22.2070

196.4426,  
205.3278, 276.6140

■ 6.6338, 6.8389,  
13.8093

239.0868,  
250.0049, 332.4245

■ 3.2784, 3.3615,  
7.8509

287.4949,

■ 1.3026, 1.3233,

300.7339, 395.2782

3.9133

342.0323,  
357.8990, 465.5937

■ 0.1852, 0.1591,  
1.5779

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.2750

■ 56.8917, 59.2654,  
88.5616

■ 56.8917, 59.2654,  
88.5616

■ 48.0619, 49.4553,  
87.1344

■ 67.0603, 70.3330,  
90.1629

■ 40.5071, 40.8487,  
85.8714

■ 78.6169, 82.6953,  
91.9400

■ 34.1662, 33.3979,  
84.7674

■ 90.8368, 95.9956,  
93.8631

■ 28.9706, 27.0489,  
83.8158

■ 92.2862, 98.8945,  
94.3463

■ 24.8443, 21.7431,  
83.0091

■ 21.7011, 17.4149,  
82.3394

■ 19.4396, 13.9899,  
81.7975

■ 18.0829, 11.7079,  
81.4285

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



53.1165, 59.2654, 86.0118



56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616



60.6839, 59.2654, 84.0845

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616



62.7979, 59.2654, 53.1168



49.8046, 59.2654, 55.5936

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616



69.3818, 72.7363, 56.8385

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



52.1895, 59.2654, 48.2697



56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616



59.6705, 59.2654, 46.9604

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616



64.1927, 59.2654, 62.9398



55.7720, 59.2654, 45.2938



49.1370, 59.2654, 66.1467



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616



62.6772, 59.2654, 77.9911



55.7720, 59.2654, 45.2938



50.4264, 59.2654, 52.7143

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



56.8935, 59.2678, 88.5629



86.4755, 90.8770, 107.5910



63.3411, 76.1310, 78.4789



18.3174, 19.2462, 22.9994



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



56.8935, 59.2678, 88.5629



62.2072, 64.4910, 103.7771



55.0047, 52.6568, 87.3864



14.6415, 15.3694, 19.1172



9.9803, 6.6075, 44.4923



0.8692, 0.6900, 3.5222



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.2649, 57.4357, 64.2543



71.1063, 62.2195, 69.7602



71.5731, 80.8303, 58.2854



15.2726, 15.1369, 16.7207



19.8929, 10.1598, 5.2372

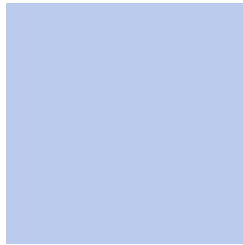


1.6053, 0.8151, 0.6387



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

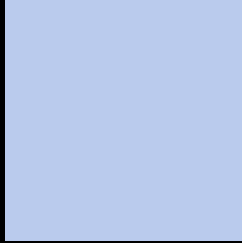
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

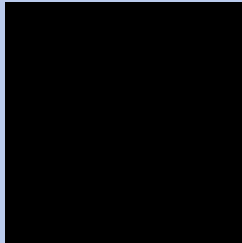
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 56.8917, 59.2654,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616

### Protanopia

58.4146, 59.0425, 86.9148

### Deuteranopia

60.3007, 58.9429, 89.0879



## Tritanopia

54.7846, 59.4838, 77.7013

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616

## Protanomaly

57.7652, 59.0359, 87.7074

## Deuteranomaly

58.8820, 58.8902, 89.1525

## Tritanomaly

55.4636, 59.3990, 81.2150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616

## Achromatopsia

56.1383, 59.0619, 64.3184

## Achromatomaly

56.1512, 58.8831, 72.6961

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(186, 203, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 203, 237)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(186, 203, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 203, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(186, 203, 237) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 203, 237) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 203, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 203, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 203, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 203,  
237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 56.8917, 59.2654, 88.5616 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 203, 237) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
203, 237) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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